

New Species of the Genus *Sierolomorpha* from New Mexico (Hymenoptera: Sierolomorphidae)

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The family Sierolomorphidae is largely restricted to the Nearctic region. Evans (1961) recognized six species from North America, one from Hawaii and an undescribed species from Panama. Nagy (1971) described two species of *Sierolomorpha* from east and central Asia. The southwestern United States has the greatest diversity of species and to this a new species is added named in honor of William F. Barr a prolific and inspired collector of this region.

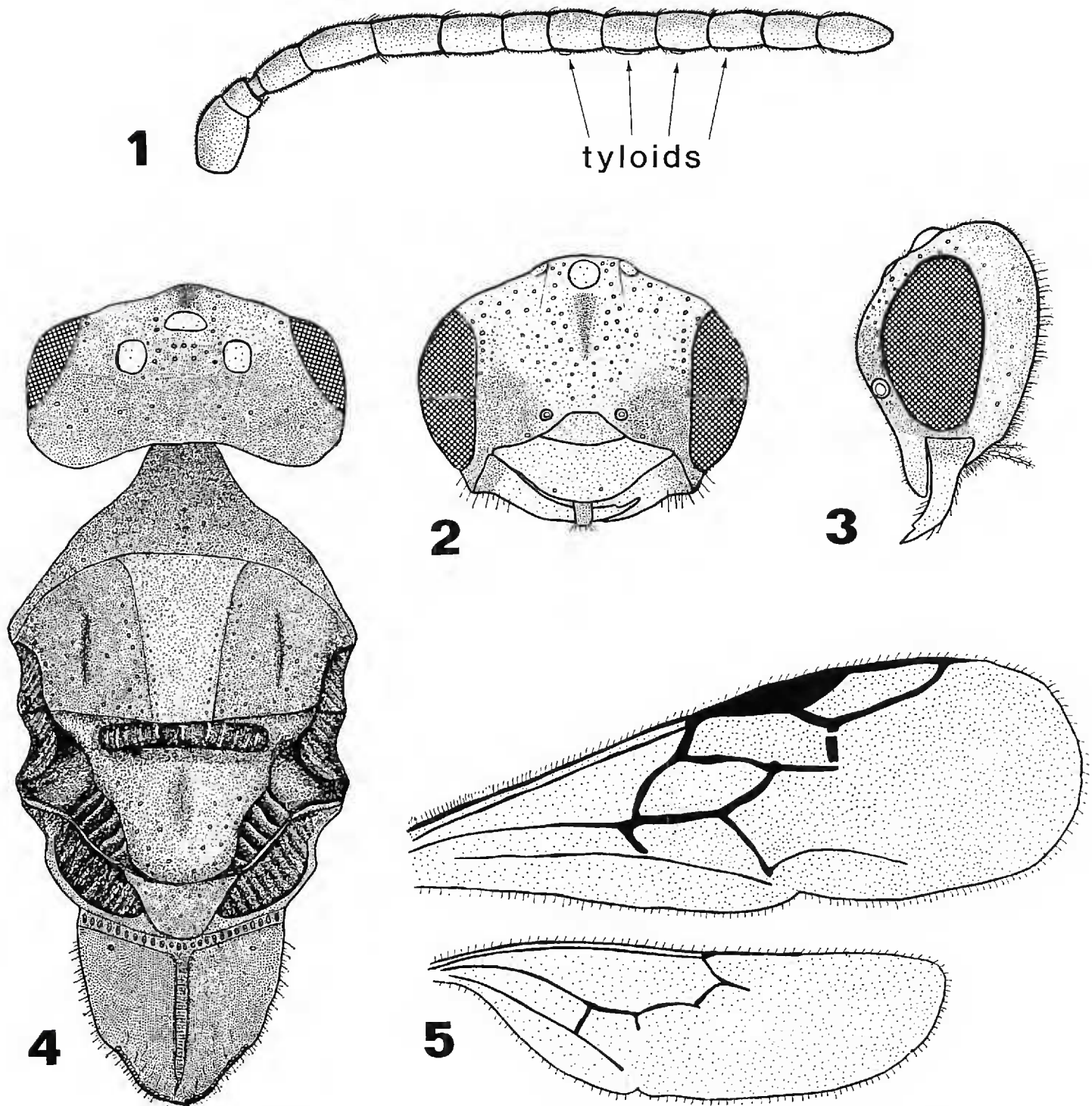
Sierolomorpha barri, NEW SPECIES (Figs. 1-5)

Male. — Color largely piceus to fuscous; head piceus; antennae uniformly fuscous with fulvescent tyloids; mandibles basally piceus, medially fulvous and apically brunneus; mesosoma piceus except lateral margins of pronotum fuscous; coxae fuscous; trochanters fusco-rufous; femora fusco-rufous with ochraceous apices; tibiae and tarsi ochraceous; tegulae brunneus; wings hyaline; metasoma fulvescent to apically ochraceous.

Length: Approximately 5.8 mm.

Head about 1.3 times as wide as high; minimum width of front 1.2 times eye height; ocelli of moderate size, diameter of anterior ocellus 0.18 times minimum width of front; postocellar line 1.1 times ocello-ocular line. Antennal segments 1-4 in a ratio of 17.5:8:13:17; segment three 1.5 times as long as wide; segment four 1.9 times as long as wide; segment eleven 1.6 times as long as wide; tyloids present as low polished carinae on segments 8-11 (Fig. 1). Front of head conspicuously tumid, with dispersed, well defined setiferous punctures separated by at least 1-2 times their own diameters; median groove well developed, extending slightly more than half the distance from anterior ocellus to the antennal fossae (Fig. 2); malar space, base of mandibles and lower lateral margins of front finely colliculate (Fig. 3); clypeus nearly impunctate; supraclypeal area atomarius; genae polished and with dispersed setiferous punctures; vertex polished, with dispersed setiferous punctures and lightly impressed laterad of hind ocelli; occiput finely colliculate.

Mesosoma (Fig. 4) about two times as long as wide; pronotum colliculate anteriorly, polished and puncticulate posteriorly, and strongly polished and impunctate laterally; mesoscutum largely impunctate and strongly polished between notauli, parapsides polished and puncticulate; notauli well developed, diverging as approaching anterior margin; parapsidal impressions moderately well developed; scutellum polished and puncticulate, anterior margin mostly depressed and costate, median longitudinal impression conspicuous, lateral margins declivous



Figures 1-5. *Sierolomorpha barri*. 1. Antenna. 2. Face. 3. Head, lateral view. 4. Head and mesosoma, dorsal view. 5. Wings.

and porcate; metanotum smooth and punctulate medially, exculptate laterally; propodeum dorsally elute, denudate except for lateral margins, anterior margin scrobiculate, median sulcus conspicuous, extending the full length of dorsum and merging with a slightly oblique carina on the posterior face, posterior margin foveate, lateral surfaces colliculate; propleuron smooth and setiferously punctulate; mesopleuron gibbose, lower half setiferously punctulate, upper half denuded and strigulate-carinate; metapleuron denudate, lower half polished, upper half rugulose.

Metasoma fusiform, depressed; metasomal terga 1 and 2 with no indication of a constriction between them; tergum 1 polished and punctulate except anterior face which is atomarius; terga 2-5 aciculate anteriorly, polished and punctulate posteriorly; tergum 6 strigulate-rugose; tergum 7 rugose; metasomal sternum 1 finely colliculate medially, smooth laterally; sterna 2-7 punctulate.

Female. —Unknown.

Type material. —Holotype, male, Valley of Fires, Lincoln Co., New Mexico, 3–5 September 1985, W. F. Barr collector. Holotype to be deposited at the California Academy of Sciences.

This species of *Sierolomorpha* is distinguished from others by the presence of tyloids on antennal segments 8–11 and by the distinct sculpturing of the mesosoma.

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LITERATURE CITED

- Evans, H. E. 1961. A preliminary review of the species of *Sierolomorpha* (Hymenoptera). *Breviora*, 140:1–12.
- Nagy, C. G. 1971. First record of the Old World species of *Sierolomorpha* Ashm. (Hym., Heterogynoidea). *Reichenbachia*, 13:247–249.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED AND BRIEFLY REVIEWED

The Ticks of California (Acari: Ixodida). By Deane P. Furman and Edmond C. Loomis. *Bulletin of the California Insect Survey*, vol. 25, viii + 239 pp., 75 pls. (with 356 figs.), 23 maps, 19 tables. Issue date on review card given as July 1984. Received by PCES at CAS 1 April 1985. Published and distributed by University of California Press, 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley, California 94720, U.S.A., telephone (415) 642-4562. Price \$25.00 paperbound. ISBN 0-520-09685-1.

A profusely illustrated volume with 356 figures. The introduction states:

Ticks are obligatory, blood-sucking parasites of mammals, birds, and reptiles. There are about 850 species described for the world, most of them in two families: the hard ticks, or Ixodidae, and the soft ticks, Argasidae. A third family, the Nuttalliellidae, is known only from a single species in Africa. In California 7 genera containing 49 species of ticks are known to be established. Two additional species, *Amblyomma americanum* and *Boophilus annulatus*, have been introduced repeatedly into the State and are included here in keys and text. Other occasional introductions of exotic ticks are reported by state and federal agencies, but none of these have become established in California.

This publication provides a guide to the identification of adult and immature instars of ticks occurring in California and information on the geographic and seasonal distribution of ticks in the State and on their host associations and their importance to the health and welfare of man and domestic and wild animals. Host association and other collection records are summarized in tabular form for all species encountered frequently. Numbers of specimens per collection are not indicated in the tables. Distribution maps include only precise collection sites.

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